Continues unabated at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
NOS 121, 122 and 125 Fultonest, corner of Namas.

SER THE PRICES.

BOY' Lines Suits, \$1.

BOY' Lines Jarkets, \$1.

BOY' Summer Vests, \$1.

BOY' Summer Parts.

BOY' Summer Parts, \$1.

BOY' Mixed suits, \$3.50.

Largest and most fashionable stock in the city, and the lowerions.

All articles marked at the lowest figure, and no deviation the label. BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING

PASTRY HORRIBLE STUFF. Pastry is very sickly stuff, And nothing but a greasy poff; In every form detectible, And greatly indigestable. But ICE CREAM is always good, and detections to the post of th But Ice CREAK is all And dyspepsis doth not give; And thus 'tis best for us all In simplicity to live. Within four minutes it is frozen. And you will must surely say That TOKREY's patent plan

FOR GENTLEMEN.-New-York Mills MUSLIN as, very light, cool and durable. GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS do, suitable for the season. Buying for eash, we are ensell at very low prices, at Nos. 27 and 29 William at, porth of Maiden same. Geo. M. Tracy, Agent.

LOOK IN AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS'S,
and see the two great pictures of
NIAGARA, by CHURCH and Glowoux,
the latter exhibited for the first time. BINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

NEW STYLES.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

SINUER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only \$50
to a light and elegantly decorated Machine, capable of performing
in the best style all the sewing of a private family.

SINCER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes NEW STYLES.

SINCER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Sincer's Machines make the best made by Sewing Machines. Sincer's Machines make the best published of the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

1. M. Sincer & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

THE EURERA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Price-\$50.. \$50.. \$50.. \$50.

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED-and kept in order one year PRINCIPAL OFFICE No. 430 Broadway, corner of Broome-st

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY. Address .. D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent. FINKLE & LYON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. -Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other main this market, or money refunded.

P. S.—Send for a Circular.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

"We prefer them for family use."—[N. Y. Tribune.
"They are the favorite for families."—[N. Y. Tribune.
"They are the favorite for families."—[N. Y. Times.
Office, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forbid ien, under the penalties of the law, against purchasing Skwing Machines of Whitney & Lyon or their agents, as their fleeme from me is this day revoked.

New-York, April 25, 1859.

SEWING MACHINES AT \$5, \$6, AND \$10.

DOUBLE THREAD MACHINE AT \$15.

HOME SEWING MACHINE AT \$35.

SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE AT \$25.

EAGLE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 411 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Agents wanted throughout the world. THE WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE

has bready established its reputation as the best Family Machine axtant. The singular simplicity and beauty of its mechanism is attested by the fact, that while it is noticeless in its operation, it is competent to make at least 4,000 attitudes a minute with merring coursey. Price \$50. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail by

No. 504 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Principal Office No. 715 Chestmutest., Philadelphia.

HOMES FOR ALL.—The AMERICAN EMIGRANT HOMES FOR ALL.—The AMERICAN EMIGRANT Alb and Homestead Company (incorporated by the State of New-York), Office No. 146 Broadway, New-York, will sell at reasonable prices, and on easy terms, in quantities as desired: Homestead Farms, Wild Lands well timbered, and containing Minerals, Cannol Coal, &c., in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vir-giola, Miscorri, &c.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Carling,
Preserving and Restorms the Hair.
try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers

AMERICAN WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY Of all descriptions and the latest styles; also, Silver and PLATED WARE of all kinds, for sale by GEO. C. ALLES, Im-poster and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly of No. 11 Wall-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES, surpass all in either hemisphere. His assertment of Ladios' Long Braids, Fronts, Half Wigs, etc., is now complete. His splendid Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every one. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Astor House. Copy the

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole Manifiacturer of the above celebrated SAFRS, and Patent Fowder-Proofs Defiance Locks and Cross-Barr; also Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parior Safes, for Silver Plate, &c. Depts. No. 68 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Preparations and forgettings, torget not to get a case of HumPRERWS'S SPECIFIC HOMOGORATHIC RESERVES. They are
just what you need, SIMPLE, CONCISE, PROMPT and REFECTUAL, and will save you and the children being sick, calling
a decitor, or even worse results.

A complete Case, with Book of Directions, can be had for \$2,
\$3.00 of \$6, according to size and style, and will prove an invaluable friend in times when you need one.

Sold by Dr. F. HUMPHERYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.-PERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway, are offering to the Trade and Housekeepers, at REDUCES PRICES, a choice stock of Lace and Musin Curtains, Damasks, Delaines, Brocatelles, Gilt Cornices, Gilt and Buff Window Shades, Window Hollands, Reps. &c. Wholesale and retail, No. 351 Broadway.

Go to "Cosyan's" Depot, No. 410 Broadway, N. Y., and get a U.s., liettle and Flask each of his Vermin Extensional Company of the party infallible remedies known, and put them in the hearth of your housekeepers, and have "some peace" during the hot Sammer months.

Soid also by gluegaists and retailers everywhere.

Wholesale agents in all the large cities.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

TRINCE INFERRAL.

This is a perfectly pure and delicate Wine from the Vineyard of Meaca. De Venoue & Co., whose estate lies in the center of the far famed Champagne District of France.

It has hitherto been confined to the best tables of England and the Continent, and has only very recently been introduced into this country, where its rare quality combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already achieving a success and popularity supercedented in the annals of the wine trade.

Sold in this city by H. A. Kerr, No. 28 Broadway; J. St. Pletre, No. 685 Broadway; Corwin & Co., conter of Broadway and 20th-at. Howell & Co., No. 683 Broadway; Macy & Co., No. 319 oth-av., and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer, Corner of Broadway and Broome st.

CURTIS'S CURE FOR BALDNESS.-This remedy CURTIS S CURE FOR DALDNESS,—I has been tested in Roston, Providence and the Eastern S-ates. J. M. Curtis, Providence, R. I. Soid by E. M. Guion, 12 Rowery, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; W. R. Lewis, 827 Greenwichert, 1 John Jones, 722 Houston St., New York, Mrs. Hays, G. P. Milne and Reynolde & Co., Brooklyn, P. Sellew, Jersey City, W. T. Mercor, Newark.

Nos. 18 and 15 Park-row, General Agenta, and all Draggista.

RUPTURE CURED-By MARSH & Co.'s RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey et., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female atlandant.

HECKER'S FARINA is in the highest repute as a HECKER'S PARISA IS IN the Inglues, repute as a dedictions and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Aster House. St. Nicholas. Metropolitan, and other first-class Hoteis and Salvons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.

Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry st., New-York. A liberal discount to dealers.

HECKER & BROTHER. For sale generally by Greens and Druggists

POSTAGE STAMPS (three cents) for SALE at this

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUFREME COURT—CINCUIT.—PART I.—Nos. 1727, 287, 1861, 1473, 4735, 1881, 1681, 589, 1879, 1047, 2689, 1283, 35, PART II.—725, 302, 2086, 1896, 1809, 369, 2074, 2080, 634, 1634, 1684, 1822, 2044, 1083, 1222, 2044, 365, 6, 1422, 1640, 2062.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM,—Nos. 944, 164, 163, 25, 166 b. 167, 109, 171, 172, 167, 112, 113, 152, 25, 27, 90, 197, 123, 183, 8, 143 b. 143c, 151.

SUPERIOR COURT.—PART I.—Nos. 225, 148, 32, 616, 91, 142, 692, 685, 686, 699, 700, 701, 702, 263, 125, 153, 684, 168, 475, 566, 648, 1692. PART II.—Nos. 664, 486, 483, 635, 661, 656, 675, 642.

675, 642.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—PART I.—No Caleg dat to-day. PART II.—One-hour causes—Nos. 1776-1, 1751, 193 1933, 852, 1685, 1996, 1774, 1744, 1735, 1948, 1339, 1431, 1833, 97

BROOKLYS CITY COURT-June 22.-Nos. 8, 20, 2 39,22, 51, 60.

New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. o notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

It cannot undertake to return rejected Communications, since letters for THE TRIBUNG Office should in all cases be addressed to Horacz Greatev & Co.

To Inventors

We shall be pleased to receive from inventors de tailed accounts of their inventions or discoveries, and, if suffi-ciently important, will notice them for the benefit of our readers.

To Business Men.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who here Mars, Inventions, Lands or anything else to sell, must advertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no other Advertising medium so good as THE WEEKLY TRIBURE.

Pice \$1 per line each insertion.

Advertisementation this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Africa, will close at 10 o'cock this morning.

Another express from Pike's Peak brings confirmatory statements respecting the richness of the mines, and it is affirmed that Mr. Greeley, who had visited them, has indorsed the accounts hitherto given. We shall hear the truth from his own pen within a very few days.

By the arrival of the Kangaroo and the Persia we are put in possession of advices from Europe to the 11th inst. The news from the war, which we give at great length and comment upon elsewhere, is of the first importance. The Austrians, after their signal defeat at Magenta, evacuated Milan, which the Aliies at once entered, amid the reioicing of the inhabitants, who offered the government to the King of Sardinis. The Austrians had also evacuated Psvia and were retreating closely pursued by the enemy, to the line of the Adda, where another great battle was imminent. Garibaldi had occupied Bergamo, thus bringing himself within a few miles of the main body of the army. Another engagement had taken place, the Austrians, under Gen. Benedek, having been driven from their intrenchments at Marignano by a French force under Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers. The French loss in this affair is represented by the Sardinian bulletins as inconsiderable and the Austrian as very large. The Duchess of Parma has again quitted the Duchy, and the King of Sardinia has been requested to assume the Government. Francis Joseph had issued a proclamation to the Tyrol. Movements were making. according to reports, to revolutionize Hungary.

In the House of Commons, the amendment to the Address to the Throne, expressing want of confidence in the Ministry, was carried by a majority of thirteen. It was expected that Lord Derby would tender his resignation, and that Lord Palmerston would be called to form the new Ministry. There were rumors that Prussia was about to make common cause with Austria, and arrangements for the transportation of troops were making; but Prussian journals denied that any change of policy was intended. The Foreign Minister of Saxony had declared in the Chamber of Deputies in favor of war against Louis Napoleon, and the Deputies had by a majority expressed the same view.

THE AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.

The arrival of the Persia last night puts us in possession of a variety of highly interesting documents concerning the battle of Magenta, for which we refer our readers to the proper place. Their substance may be summed up very briefly: The battle of Magenta was a decisive defeat of the Austrians and a pregnant victory for the French; the Allies have entered Milan amid popular reioicings; the Austrians are in full retreat, and the corps of Benedek has been signally defeated by Baragusy d'Hilliers (of whose disgrace no more is heard) at Marignano and 1,200 prisoners taken; and the Allies are flushed with confidence and the Austrians are dispirited and despending.

Our London cotemporaries generally battle as a surprise on the part of the Austrians: and such was our own judgement until the present testimony came into our hands. It now appears to us that Gyulai was not so much surprised, as caught in a fatal blunder; and our reasons for this opinion we proceed to set forth. When the Austrians took their position some thirty miles in advance of Milan, it was not to be expected that they could cover every possible avenue to that capital. There were three roads open to the Allies: they could march right through the Austrian center by Valenza, Garlasco, and Bereguardo; on the Austrian left by Voghera, Stradella, and across the Po between Pavia and Piacenza; and finally on the Austrian right by Vercelli, Novara, and Buffalora. Now, if the Austrians wanted to defend Milan, they could defend only one of these three routes by placing their army across it: to defend every one of them by placing a corps on each, would have been to scatter their strength and incur certain defeat. But it is recognized as a rule in modern warfare, that a road is quite as well, if not better, defended by a lateral position than by a mere front defense, Au army of 150,000 to 200,000 men, concentrated on a small space of ground, ready to act in every direction, cannot be passed by with impunity by a bostile army, unless immensely superior in force. When, for instance, Napoleon, in 1813, marched toward the Elbe, and the Allies, though vastly superior in numbers, had reasons of their own to seek a battle, they took position at Lützen, a few miles south of the road leading from Erfurt to Leipsic. Napoleon's army had in part passed by already, when the Allies gave notice to the French of their proximity. The consequence was that the march of the whole French army was stopped, the advanced column recalled, and a battle fought, which left the French, although superior by 60,000 men, barely in possession of the battle field. The next day both the hostile armies marched on parallel lines toward the Elbe, and the retreat of the Allies was not even molested. Had the forces been more equally balanced, the lateral position of the Allies would have stopped Napoleon's march as effectively, at least, as an occupation in front of the direct road to Leipzie. General Gyulai was in exactly such a position. With a force which it certainly depended upon him alone to increase to more than 150,000 men, he stood between Mortara and Pavia, stopping the direct road from Valenza to Milan. He might be turned by either wing, but that was the very nature of his position, and if that position was worth anything, he ought to have been able to find an effective remedy for that contingency in the

very facilities the position gave him for counter-

acting such movements. But leaving the Austrian

left entirely out of consideration, we will confine

ourselves to the wing that has actually been turned.

On the 30th and 31st of May, and 1st of June,

Louis Napoleon concentrated the mass of his troops at Vercelli. He had there, on the 31st, 4 Piedmontese divisions (56 battalions), Niel's corps (26 battalions). Canrobert's corps (39 battalions), and the Guards (26 battalions). In addition he also drew there McMahon's corps (26 ba talions), in all the enormous force of 175 battalions of infantry, beside cavalry and artillery. Gyulai had six Austrian army corps; they were weakened by detachments left as garrisons, sent against Garibaldi, to Vo-

ghera, &c., but would still average 5 brigades

each, giving 30 brigades or 150 battalions. Now, such an army, if it has confidence in itself, no general dare leave on his flanks or rear. This army, besides, was so placed that it could not be turned on its right except by a flank march within reach of it, and such a flank march is a very dangerous maneuver. An army in marching order always requires a great deal of time to come into proper fighting order. It is never fully prepared for a battle. But if this be even the case when it is attacked in front, where the marching order is made as much as possible subordinate to the chances of resistance, it is far more the case when

the marching columns are attacked in flank.

It is, therefore, a standing rule of strategy to avoid a flank march within reach of the enemy Louis Napeleon, relying upon his masses, deliberately violated that rule. He marched toward Novara and the Ticino without heeding, apparently, the Austrians on his flank. Here was the moment for Gyulai to act. His business was to concentrate his troops, by the night of the 3d June, about Vige vano and Mortara, leaving a corps on the Lower Agogna to observe Valenzs, and on the 4th fall with every available man on the flank of the advanced Allies. The result of such an attack, made with some 120 battslions, on the long, disconnected columns of the Allies, could scarcely have been doubtful. If part of the Allies had crossed the Ticino, so much the better. This attack would have recalled them, but they would have scarcely been in time to restore the fight. And supposing even the attack to have been unsuccessful, the retreat of the Austrians to Pavia and Piacenza would have been quite as safe afterward, as it has now proved since the affair of Magenta. There is reason to suppose that this was Gyulai's original plan. But when he found, on the 2d June, that the French were accumulating their masses on the direct road to Milan, on his right, his resolution seems to have forsaken him. The French could be at Milan quite as soon as himself, if he chose to let them-there was scarcely a man there to block the direct road; the entry of even a small body of French into Milan might set all Lombardy in a blaze, and although most probably all these considerations had been weighed over and over again in his councils of war, and a march upon the flank of the French insisted upon as quite sufficient to cover Milan; yet when the case came actually to pass, and the French were as near Milan as the Austriane, Gyulai faltered, and at last retreated behind the Ticino. That sealed his doom. While the French marched on a straight line toward Magenta, he made a large circuit, descending along the Ticino and passing it at Bereguardo and Pavia, and then reascending along the river to Buffalora and Magents-and thus attempting, too late, to block up the direct road to Milan. The cousequence was that his troops arrived in small detachments, and could not be brought up in such masses as was required to oppose successfully the bulk of the allied forces. That they fought well there is no doubt; and as to the question of tactics and strategy in the fight, we propose to recur to that on another occasion. But it is useless for their bulletins to attempt to palliate the fact that they were beaten, and that the battle has decided the fate of Milan, and must have its influence in deciding the fate of the campaign. Meanwhile, the Austrians have three more army-corps concentrating on the Adige, which will give them a considerable superiority in numbers. The command has also been taken from Gyulai, and given to Gen. Hess who has the repu tation of the first strategist in Europe; but be is said to be such an invalid as to be incapacitated

from protracted attention to business. -Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lomellina are contradieted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Jo seph-a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day, If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

It will be held by the State Department in answer to an inquiry propounded from Baltimore, that vessels of foreign build, or belonging to foreign owners, when purchased by Americans are covered by the same protection as other property

A contract will be made with the steamship com pany which carries the mail from New-Orleans to Key West to take up the Charleston mail, in place of the Isabel at Cedar Keys, and carry it semimonthly to Havana, receiving the postages as compensation. The connection with Cedar Keys to be made via Fernandina, to which point and beyond mails are now established; the time of the Havana and Charleston service to remain as heretofore.

Mr. Robt. J. Walker dined with the President on Saturday. It is said that ten days were consumed in negotiations, and Walker's friends allege that all the concessions came from the other side. It is stated that Mr. Douglas was included in the reconciliation, but no evidence of that fact is visible.

Trustworthy information from Tennessee represents that the Opposition will carry the Governor, Legislature and a majority of the members of Congress. The canvass is conducted on a liberal basis, and the Slavery issue is not made. It is believed here, on the supposition that the

Radicals can never unite with Lord Palmerston, that Lord Derby will continue in power. To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 21, 1859. Passports are now issued at the rate of thirty a day. It may not be generally known that the Secretary of State alone is authorized to grant and issue passports, and cause paseports to be granted, issued and verified in foreign countries by such American diplomatic or consular officers, and under such rules as the Presidert shall designate and prescribe, and in all cases to citizens of the United States only. The issuing of passports without authority is a penal offense.

Pike's Peak. THE REPORT OF RICH DIGGINGS CONFIRMED.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, June 21, 1859. The Overland Express arrived here on Sunday night, eight days from Denver City, bringing a large mail and \$2,500 in gold dust. The previous extraordinary reports of phiscoveries in Gregory's, Jackson's, and other mining camps, are fully confirmed. Mr. Horace Greeley arrived out in less than seven days; he had visited Gregory's diggings, and signed a public communication indersing the richness of the claims. Thousands are pouring into the new placers; forty sluices will soon be in operation at Gregory's camp. The result of the operations of thirteen companies, given in Mr. Greeley's published letter, shows as the highest day's yield from \$510.

A company from South Bend, Indiana, has taken out three thousand pennyweights of gold dust with a sluice within three weeks. Gregory's two claims were sold for \$21,000; other details are in similar vein. Returned emigrants are departing daily from Leavenworth, bound to go through against all bazards. The excitement is becoming intense Messis, Jones & Russell contemplate an enlargement of their facilities, in view of the increased demand for transportation. Emigrants are charged not to start without four to six months' supplies, as snow sets in on the mountains in October, and adequate provision should be made by all persons leaving this season for wintering in the mining region, thus to prevent a recurrence of the sufferings and privations of the pre-

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Tuesday, June 21, 1850.

In the New-Hampsbire Legislature a bill has been
ad twice to abolish the Courts of Common Pleas, and transfer their business to the Supreme Judicial Court where the Justices are increased to six. The bili re odels the entire Judiciary of the State. The Welland Canal.

St. Catharine, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.
The work on the canal is progressing so rapidly that it is expected that vessels will commence passing next Monday.

The Loss of the Ship Bolton. The ship Bolton, Previously reported lost at the mouth of Machias Bay, had a crew of eighteen persons, fifteen of whom were drowned, including Capt. Corter, his first mate, steward, cook, and a young man named Joseph H. Fowler, of Wickford, R. I. The second mate, one seaman and a boy were saved, to the 20th none of the bodies had been recovered.

Freshets in the Mississippi.

The Rock Island correspondent of The Press and Tribune says the Mississippi Railroad bridge at Rock Island was seriously injured on Saturday night by the crossing of a heavy train.

The pier on the Iowa side of the draw was cracked from top to bottom, and two of the beams that support the bridge were broken. No trains have crossed since

the bridge were broken. No trains have crossed since The Moline dam, some distance above, was swept away on Friday night; loss of property several thou-sand dellars. The river is higher than it has been for twenty-six years.

Ship Nellie Southard Wrecked.

EASTPORT, Tuesday, June 21, 1859. The ship Nellie Southard, D. W. Reed, master, fo St. John, N. B., for Bristol Channel, was totally lost on Murr Ledges, Grand Menan, on Wednesday night last. Her officers and crew were all saved. She had a cargo of deals, and was a new ship, built at Bath,

Burning of Steamer Morning Star. St. Louis, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

The steamer Morning Star, which has been laid up for several weeks as Bissel's Point, about four miles above this city, was destroyed by fire last night.

Loss \$24,000; insured for \$12,000.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement

The following are the footings of our 21, 1859.
The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:
Capital Stock. \$35,000,000 Due to other Banks. \$7,134,238
Leans and Disc'ts. \$3,000,000 Deposits. 20,229,249
Specie. 6,433,366 Circulation 7,982,781
Due I'm other Banks. 7,469,245

THE TURF.

THE RACE BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND PRINCESS.

The utmost excitement prevails in sporting circles as to the great match of last Thursday between Flora Temple and Princess. Opinions vary considerably as to the character and conduct of Mr. Goff, the driver of Princers. By many it was loudly maintained imme diately after the race, on the return in the evening, that the race had been sold; but on an opportunity being offered by the Jockey Club to substantiate these suspicions, none of the witnesses loudest in their expressions of discontent were ready to sustain the complaint. On Monday evening a meeting of the club was held, to which the attendance of all complainants was invited, by rotice personally or by letter from the secretary. In the absence of any evidence to substantiate the impression very generally entertained that the race had been sold by the owner or driver of Princess, the Jockey Club were compelled to come to the follow-

ing resolutions:

Whereas, This meeting of the Club was convened for the purpose of ascertaining the truthfulness of the many runors that have been current since the late trot between Flora Temple and Princess; and

s, Many gentlemen have been requested to attend this meeting who could of their own personal knowledge give evidence as to the truth or falsity of such rumors having falled to make their appearance; therefore, be it.

Readerd. That this Clob, is the absence of any testimony, can take no action to the country. Whatever may have been the private opinion of

individual members of the Club, no other course was left open to them in the absence of any positive evidence than the adoption of the resolutions. Mr. Goff himself was present at the meeting, and repudiated with much energy the aspersions attempted to be cast on his honest steerage of the mare. He entered minutely into all the detail of the race, giving reasons for his action in every in stance, and declared his willingness, should the popu lar feeling on the course on Thursday next sustain the aspersions on his good name as an honest charioteer, to surrender the reins to any other hands in whom the feeling of the Course might have more confidence. We have no doubt that the scene to be presented on Thursday next will be one of the most extraordinary ever witnessed on the turf, and whatever may result we cannot but auger well for the character of this Course from the healthy excitement displayed at once to crush and completely annihilate even the suspicion of those dishonorable practices which disgrace and stain the character of the turf in England. Here it is not one man, a Lord George Bentinck, who comes forward at great personal sacrifice to detect and punish delinquences, but even the suspicion, however loosely or lightly founded, of unfair play excites the whole sporting population. We anticipate on Thursday a scene of great excitement.

GREAT TROTTING.

UNION COURSE, L. L.-Tuesday, Jane 21, 1859 .-Purse and stakes, \$800; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

 five, 1b harbess.

 H. Woodruff, b. m. Lady Woodruff.
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 D. Tallman, b. a. Geo. Patchen
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 1:154</ Such trotting and repeating, and so even a match the oldest turf-goers must have seen before they could

have believed. It was the very best that ever took

place on any Course. The 4th, 5th and 6th heats are

the fastest on record. Brown Dick was the favorite against the field before the start, the bets, of which there were many, running at the rate of \$100 to \$30. He had speed, ut wasted bottom.

Lady Woodruff in winning this trot has made herelf a fit match for Flora Temple, Lancet, Princess, - Ethan Allen. The same horses trot a two mile race next week

FROM BERMEDA.-We have Bermuda papers t

the 14th inst., per brig Princess Royal. There is not

PERSONAL.

-Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, Editor and Publisher of The From Our Own Correspondent. National Era, died at sea on board the Arago on the 5th inst. Dr. B had been as invalid for some months, and at the time of his death was on his way to Europe in the hope of regaining his health. He was born at Mount Holley, N. J., in 1807, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and took his degree in 1828. After serving as ship's physician on a trip to China, he commenced his career in journalism in Baltimore as the Editor of The Methodist Protestant. Subsequently, in 1831, he removed to Cincinnati, where he was appointed physician to the Cholera Hospital during the prevalence of that epidemic. In 1836 he joined the late James G. Birney in the pub-lication of The Philanthropist, a Liberty party paper at Cincinnati. His paper met the usual fate of all Anti-Slavery journals in those times, his press and printing-office being several times destroyed by mobs. Mr. Birney withdrew from the paper in 1837, and was supported by The Philanthropist for the Presidency in 1840. Mr. Bailey continued the publication of his paper till 1857, when it was merged in The National Era, an Anti Slavery paper published at Washington by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, of which Dr. B. was chosen Editor. 1848, he purchased the paper from the Society, and continued its publication on his own account. As an editor, though by no means violent, he was quite too plain-spoken to suit the meridian of Washington, and the mob decided to destroy his press. His office was besieged for two or three days, but he was not driven from his post. In 1826, Dr. Bailey supported Fremont, and has since acted with the Republican party. His paper has maintained a high literary character, and first gave Mrs. Stow's stery of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to the world. Dr. Bailey was a gentleman of amiable disposition and of decided opinions, and was a writer of considerable vigor and ability.

-Mr. Norman Wiard, the inventor of the steam ice. boat, is in this city, making arrangements to put six of his boats on the route from Prairie du Chein to St. Paul, next Fall. The boats resemble a city railroad car, with a detached engine-room betind. They are very light, but will accommodate 50 passengers, and are expected to attain a speed of 25 miles an hour. If successful, a Winter trip may be organized to go up the Red River and the Saskntchewan, 3,000 miles. Should the ice fail, the beat will run very well in the

-The fact is noticed that the Princess Frederick William of Prussia went home from England without her husband coming to escort her, as was expected. Reasons of State," it is said, prevented him from paying that attention to his bride or his mother-in-law.

-According to M. Amedee Achaid the ladies of riedmont are rather excessive in respect of crinoline. 'Alessandria," he says, "is a strong fortress, and must, I confess, be allowed certain privileges; but yet it appears to me that in respect to steel petticoats it abuses its right. Never before in my life did I see dresses of such gigantic dimensions as are to be found here. Citizens' wives and countesses, charwomen, scullery-maids, in fact every soul among Eve's daughters, wears skirts so ample, so expansive, that one is under continual fear of a sudden gust of wind carrying off the whole lot-mothers, sisters, daughters, cousins and all. My own eyes have seen little girls, who certainly were under six, wrapped in balloons with which Mr. Green would undertake to rise to the top of Chimborazo."

-Lieutenant-Colonel Crittenden of the United States Army, Capt. Clitz and Capt. Tod of the same service, were at Morley's Hotel, London, at the beginning of this month. Mr. Carroll Spence, late United States Minister at Constantinople, was also in London at that time.

-The "Shelley Memorials," edited by Lady Shelley, the wife of the poet's son, will be published some time in the present month. They are intended to counteract the injurious effects of some recent biogaphies, and to put the public in Ipossession of all the facts requisite to form a true and impartial estimate of the character and actions of Percy Bysche Shelley, and will contain letters and documents of interest never before published. Among the latter is an "Essay on Christianity," calculated, it is said, to present the poet's religious ideas in a very different light from that in which they have been hitherto viewed.

-Mr. Wright, American Embassador at the Court Berlin, has offered 50,000 thalers for the library left by Alexander von Humboldt. It is not probable hat, under the pressure of the present times, he will meet with many, if any, competitors in Prussia or Germany. The inheritor of these literary treasures is the late valet of the deceased philosopher, who, from to wait any length of time for the realization of the bequest. Thus it is probable that the tools and implements, as it were, of the greatest mind-workman of modern Europe will be removed to the United

-The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Rembrandt Peale and Thomas Sully, the eminent Philadelphia artists, are engaged in painting each other's portrait Mr. Joseph Harrison, a wealthy and liberal gentleman of this city, originated this exterprise, and has commissioned each of the venerable artists to do this service for the other. Mr. Peale has recently extered upon his 82d year, and this month Mr. Sally will

-Ex-Gov. H. S. Foot, of Miss. was married at Nashville, Tenn., on the 14th, to Mrs. Rachel Smiley, widow of the late R. G. Smiley, esq. The happy pair left on the train for Vicksburg.

-The Hon. John Cochrane is to deliver an address pefore the Sigma Phi Fraternity at Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

-Mrs. Partington is coming out with a new volme, which she has christened "Knitting-Work: A Web of many Textures.

-Governor-General Head of Canada is now on a visit at Montreal. He contemplates visiting the States this Summer, making a trip to New-York, Boston, and the White Mountains.

-An operation was performed upon the eyes of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, in Washington, a few days ago, by which his sight, with the loss of which he has been threatened for several years past, was much improved.

-Prof. Longfellow has presented to the Portland Natural History Society a fine portrait of Alexander von Humboldt, painted by Mr. Wright of Boston. -Prof. Aaron Warner, late of Amherst College, was

thrown from a carriage a few days since, his shoulde dislocated and his collar bone broken. He remained insensible for a long time, but is now in a fair way of recovery. -The Rev. Theodore Parker reached Southamp-

ton, England, May 30. At last accounts he was in London, with strong hopes of a restoration to health. A long letter to his Society, from Mr. Parker, written in the West Indies, is to be immediately published in book form. -A handsome and clever woman passed herself

off at Portage, Wis., as Alice Cary "who writes for The Ledger," imposing upon the hotel-keepers and several ladies. - The New Orleans papers announce the death of

ex-Mayor Crossman of that city. Mr. Crossman was

President of the Argentine Confederation, against Buenos Ayres, since Sept. 11, 1852, have increased in number and significancy antil the present. The

BUENOS AVRES, April 30, 1859.

whole Confederation is bristling with hostile preparation. The last Congress authorized the President to proceed in the matter at his discretion, and hence to declaration of war is needed, except from himself. All the provinces are preparing. under his orders, for the invasion. Last night brought the proclamation of the Governor of Santa Fe, Juan Pablo Lopez, ordering troops to be in resdiness for immediate orders. Urquiza announces that he will be in the chief

WAR ON THE RIVER PLATE

The threats of war made by Gen. Urquiza, the

plaza of this city on the 23d of May, the great an

plaza of this city on the 23d of May, the great anniversary of South American Independence.

An embassy to Brazil, seeking aid against Buenou Ayres, failed, and Gen. Peña is now at Assumption, endeavoring to enlist Paraguay in aid of the Confederation. The results are only in rumor, and are not reliable, but it has been understood everywhere that President Lopez made a general promise of aid to Urquiza in return for Urquiza's ser-vices in settling his controversy with the United

Arrests are made here daily of such as are supposed to be hostile to this Government. Within two or three days several officers of the army have been thrown into prison, and some prominent citizens have fled. The enrollments are preceeding with great vigor, and the National Guards are exercising twice a week. All exports of articles of war, including horses and cattle, are forbidden. Gen. Hornes, chief in command, has gone to the country to organize the military forces which are

preparing there.

The rumor is current here that the Business Ayrean force will proceed to Rosario—a river town of the Confederation—and plant itself there, in order to give encouragement to the dissatisfied of Urquiza's subjects, and raily them. Rosario is 300 miles from this place, and is of no value except for the purpose named. Though this should not be the purpose named. Though this should not be done, the invading army will be met some distance in the country.

An Argentine decree, restraining the Bank Di-

rectory in this city from issuing paper money, has, for its first object, to cut off the means of support. ing the army; and, for its second, by holding the Directory responsible in their persons and their property, it will make legal their exile and the con-fiscation of their property in case of Argentine Some are predicting a long and tedims siege,

and others a short contest. Time will show.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-BENEFIT FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHANS OF THE ITALIANS .- This day at 1 clock, and to night, there will be extra performances at the Academy, in aid of the widows and orphans of the Italians who have fallen in the present war. Every Italian artist of distinction-Gazzaniga, Cortesi, Strakosch, Aldini, Parodi, Brignoli, Amodio, Junea, &c .- will take part in these entertainments. The morning will be given to "Trovatore," the evening to "I Puritani." All persons here likely to go are familiar with the details of the war, and know that the Italians have fought bravely and bled profusely. We ask earnest attention to the matter. The house should be crowded. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the politics of the war, there can be none as to the exigent case of the wretched widows and orphans in question. Let the charitable hand be bounteonsly open.

MILITARY .- The Second Brigade, consisting of the 3d Regiment, Col. Hincken; 5th Regiment, Col. Schwarzwaelder, and 6th Regiment, Col. Pinckney, under command of Brigadier-General Ystes, paraded on Monday morning, and had a field day at Hamilton square. On account of the rain the brigade officers. were unable to drill the regiments in such manner as prescribed by law.

The brigade paraded 656 men, including commis-

sioned and non-commissioned officers.

At the election of the field officers of the Highland Guard regiment, held at Conrad's Hotel, Eighty-sixth street, Monday evening, Brigadier-General Ewing presiding, assisted by Brigade-MajorT aylor and Col. Bostwick, Thomas W. M. Leary, was unsuimously elected Colonel, and Samuel McKenzie Effiott Lieut. Colonel. The election of Major was postponed for a

The New-York Light Guard, Company A. (71st Regiment), under command of Captain Garland, colobrated their thirty-second anniversary yesterday, by an excursion to, and dinner at, Chestnut Grove, Staten Island. The company, attended by Dodworth's Band, left the city at 10 o'clock a. m., by oat, from the foot of Whiteball street. At the di ner speeches were made and toasts drank, and the company enjoyed themselves in excellent style.

The 12th Regiment under command of Lieut.-Col. Weeks, made a parade yesterday afternoon, and was reviewed in the Park by Mayor Tiemann and members of the Common Council. This regiment still continues in possession of its arms, and it is doubtful whether it will be disbanded.

THE STREET INSPECTORS,-The Street and Dock Inspectors—some thirty in number—assembled yes terday afternoon, at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, before City Inspector Delavan, who announced to them at considerable length his plan of operations for keeping the city clean and healthy. He relied upon the aid of all his subordinates in the great task which he had undertaken, and would consent to no neglect on the part of those who were paid for keeping the streets in a clean condition. Such of the Inspect ors as were so engaged in other callings as to be una ble to attend personally to their duties should resign. From each Inspector he should expect, every week, a report setting forth in detail the condition of each street in their respective wards. After a few remarks from Mr. Downing, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, the Inspectors were dismissed.

The second annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club will take place to-day, (Wednesday,) starting from the Club-House at 1 p. m. The following are the names of the boats, and by whom entered:

First Class-Florence Grinnell, entered by B. F. Grianell; Howadji, by S. Pearsen, Vice Com.; Petrel, by P. Miller; Marior, by P. Hill; Eugenle, by W. J. Van Doser, Com.; Fosm, by Capt. Hanford; D. P. Sauth, by Rob't L. Snich.

Second Class-Ariel, by F. Grain, jr., North Star, by A. B., Reynolds; Tide Water, by Capt. Manson; Incognitia, by T. J. Husted; Gertrude, by J. Ward, jr.; Gazelle, by A. Clerk; Harvey G. Fowler, by P. Van Wart; Mary, by John Stevens.

The yachts will start from the Judge's stake-boat, near the Club-House; from thence will said to the stake-boat between Ellis's and Bedlow's Island, thence to the stake-boat near Cavan Point, and returning to the Judge's boat. The ground to be sailed over three times. The second class boats are to be allowed five minutes' start of the first class boats. The distance to be sailed is about 18 miles.

BOGUS COIN AND COUNTERFEIT BILLS,-During yesterday and last evening, bogus gold dollars and counterfeit \$5 bills on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Camden, N. J.; \$5 bills on the Philipsburg Bank of New-Jersey, and \$2 bills on the Sussex Bank of Newton, N. J., were issued by some organized gang of rascals, but the designs of the counterfeiters to flood the city were frustrated at an early moment, through the medium of the police telegraph.

A late Galveston paper says:

A late Galveston paper says:

Mr. Wm. Hill was yesterday committed to jail by United States Commissioner James Love, esq., to await the verdict of a Grand Jury composed of twenty men, impanneled to inquire into the charge of mardering W. W. Lyon, on the steamship Matagorda, on Saturday last. Col. Wm. T. Austin is Foreman of the Jury. Should a true bill be found, the trial will take place immediately before the Federal Court.

"The London Gazette announces the appointment of Henry Walter Ovenden, hitherto British Consul at Maranham, in Brazil, to the British consulate at Baltimore, vacant by the death of Mr. Morton Dyer.